WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1892.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Reception of the Boulevard Scheme.

It is certainly a great tribute to the wisdom and originality of Mayor GRANT and Commissioner HEINTZ that the opposition shown to the proposed boulevard north of the Harlem is solely political. As a reasonable, practicable, and artistic means for municipal improvement and decoration the plan stands clear of adverse criticism.

This new driveway is not to give us various isolated spots of park here and there, limited to local use only, no one helping or adding to the effect of the other. It will provide in the precise middle of the town a park so extensive that its charm can be enjoyed free from the vexatious feeling that in another moment it will be gone, and that one will have to plunge again into the turmoil of business traffic. No other city than this that we know of lies where such a road could be built easily. From the Harlem River to Mosholu Parkway there is a land formation ready for a drive that with a very simple system of adjustment can go on uninterruptedly without offering anywhere the slightest obstacle to the regular commerce. Parks are limited in area primarily because reservations from which business is excluded cannot well be very large without seriously intertering with business. But this new boulevard will exist in the city's heart without the slightest check upon traffic.

As for the political objection that it will be built by a Democratic city Government, under the auspices of the Tammany Hall administration, the validity of that is exhausted with its expression. We have an excellent city Government, and the head of it for the next two years, and probably for two years thereafter, will be THOMAS FRANCIS GILBOY, a man who has the admirable faculty for exhibiting work done in return for money expended that commends him to the approval of every impartial fellow citizen. The boulevard will be a noble feature of the city, and we believe that as an investment it will yield great and continuous interest.

The Curious Solution of the Spanish Crisis.

It used to be said in the latter years of Lord PALMERSTON'S life that he kept himself in office by virtue of a tacit agreement with Lord DERBY, the understanding being that the Liberal Prime Minister should receive Conservative support whenever the demands of the Radicals grew too importunate. Ever since the accession of the infant King ALPHONSO XIII., there have been signs of a like secret cooperation between Schor Canovas DEL Castillo, the Senor Sagasta, the veteran chief of the Liberal party. Immediately after the death of Alphonso XII., Senor Canovas advised the Queen Regent that the stability of the throne would be promoted by a Liberal Ministry, and accordingly Christina sent for Senor Sagasta. The latter, on his part. when the post of Premier had become untenable, gave way to Canovas, who, being obliged to resign the other day in consequence of a split in his own party, once more counselled the Regent to make BAGASTA her principal adviser, although the Liberals constitute but a small minority bargain between the two statesmen was more fully disclosed by the announcement made by Canovas that he and such Conservatives as still adhered to him intended to render Sagasta all the assistance in their power.

It follows that the friends of good government in Spain have nothing to hope for from the change of Ministers until the composition of the Cortes has been radically altered by a new general election. On the previous occasion, when Sagasta was Prime Minister, he had a large majority of Liberals behind him, and the people had a right to expect the fulfilment of his promises. He had pledged himself to greatly extend the parliamentary franchise so as to make it almost equivalent to universal suffrage, and also to relieve the army from the incubus of scores of supernumerary Marshals and Generals. One of the promises he kept; he did materially widen the suffrage, though the next general election showed that the enlarged constituencies were no less amenable than the smaller ones had been to bribery and coercion, for the Conservatives returned an immense majority to the new Cortes. The other promise, that of relieving the military chests from the drain resulting from the pay of superfluous officers of high grades, he violated, although several Ministers of War had conscientiously endeavored to carry out the retrenchment in question. All hope of military reform was, of course, abandoned when Canovas took office, and there seems to be now as little ground for it as ever, seeing that SAGASTA is dependent on Conservative support.

SAGASTA has declared that his policy will be one of strict economy, and that he will rigorously prosecute the embezziers of public money. Owing to the circumstances under which he assumed office, but little confidence can be placed in such assurances. The defeat of Canovas was due to a revolt of honest Conservatives against that section of their party which, even if not corrupt itself, was disposed to shield evildoers. A state of things had been exposed in connection with the municipal government of Madrid which, as regards the scale on which the city had been plundered, may be compared with the transactions of Tweed and his accomplices in New York. Not only had the municipal bonded debt been greatly increased for improper purposes, but the floating debt, of which no record had been published, had attained startling dimensions. When the facts leaked out the Mayor of Madrid resigned, but public opinion held the Conservative Prime Minister responsible for the appointment of the dishonest official, and it was a member of the Conservative party who moved in the Cortes a vote of want of confidence. It was suggestive of a secret understanding between Canovas and Sagasta that in the division on that motion the Liberals abstained from voting, and thus left the Conservatives to fight it out among themselves. The vote of want of confidence was passed, nevertheless, by

compelled to retire from office. Logically, he should have been succeeded the leader of the successful faction of the Conservatives, and a Government thus formed on the distinct issue of trenchant reform in the Madrid municipal administration ought apparently to have enlisted the sympathy and cooperation of the Liberal party. As a matter of fact, SAGASTA reaped where he had not sown. and has returned to office by virtue of an understanding, not with the reformers, but with those whom the advocates of clean government expelled from power.

The advanced age of SAGASTA will scarcely permit him to remain much longer in pubic life, and the Liberal party may have ere long an opportunity to justify its name and fulfil its mission under the leadership of Gen. DOMINGUEZ, who has accepted a place in the new Cabinet. Gen. DOMINGUEZ, who is, it is well known, a nepnew of Marshal SERRANO, and who has long been the darling of the army, seems prodestined to fill the rôle taken by Gen. PRIM almost a quarter of a century ago. Experience has shown that, without the cooperation of the army, the Republicans can never obtain control of Spain. If they once gain a coadjutor in the person of a Liberal, who is at the same time a distinguished and influential General, they can easily subvert a dynasty which has no real hold on the affections of the people. All that has upheld the monarchy in Spain of recent years is the chivalrous reluctance of Spanish officers to assail with violence a throne whose tenants have been a woman and a child.

The New Cathedral.

The laying of the corner stone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday was an event of profound significance in the religious life and history of this country. When the structure is completed after the noble plans of the architects it will be the most imposing religious edifice in the New World, and it will stand in the most conspicuous place in the great American capital as a symbol of the vitality of the Protestant faith.

One of the Protestant ministers of the town has recently declared that Protestantism is a failure in New York, but the ceremonies of vesterday afford no such indication. The building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is rather suggestive of victory than failure. It will be erected by voluntary contributions amounting to millions of dollars, and they would not be made if the faith of the people had grown cold. It may be that Bishop Porrer will not live to see the completion of the edifice, but the probability is that all branches of Protestantism will unite to give him that satisfaction. For the cathedral will represent not merely a religious party. It will typify the faith of all.

His gigantic undertaking in laying out the plans for a house of GoD which will cost more than any other building in the United States not erected by public money has been criticised as an anachronism. It is said that cathedrals belong to a past period, when religious faith was a reality, and not to this present skeptical age. But that is a very narrow view. Religious sentiment is too ineradicable a principle of human nature to cease with the attacks of the unbelievers. The awful mystery of life and death sends men to their knees now as in the ages past. They are as conscious as ever before that they are powerless to help head of the Spanish Conservatives, and | themselves and that they must look above for light and guidance.

The new Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be a concrete expression of religious faith. Its spire will forever point to heaven in this busy and bustling town to prove that the people of New York are not sunk in materialism, that they have aspirations which reach higher than this mortal life. They will show that Protestantism is not a failure in the great American capital, but a vital and aggressive force throughout the New World.

Scott Wike on Jay Gould's Wealth.

An unknown friend, whom we suppose to be the Hon. Scott Wike of Illinois, has favored us with a revised and corrected copy of the great speech delivered by Mr. WIKE in the House of Representatives in 1891, on the danger of the accumulation of colossal fortunes, and the necessity of an income tax to prevent the ultimate monopoly of the nation's wealth by comparatively few individuals.

We infer that Mr. WIKE desires us to examine his theories of the philosophy of taxation. We prefer to examine him in the rudiments of arithmetic.

When Mr. WIKE discusses the subject of the great American fortunes, his authorities for statements of fact are Mr. Thomas G. SHEARMAN of Brooklyn, from the Wikian point of view "one of the foremost economists of this country," and the New York World, a source of information regarded by Mr. WIKE as "entitled to implicit confidence."

This great speech on the Coming Billionaire was delivered some time before Mr. JAY GOULD'S death. Mr. GOULD'S fortune was adopted by Mr. WIKE as the typical illustration, and Mr. Gould's first million as the working unit of plutocracy. The calculations were based on the supposition that GOULD's possessions amounted to \$200,000,000; figures which, as Mr. WIKE intimated, might fall short of the actual fact by at least \$50,000,000. Starting with the assumption that JAY GOULD's wealth amounted to \$200,000,000, our wildcat arithmetician proceeds:

"It is estimated that a person now worth \$200,000,000 will in forty years be a billionaire if his wealth increases at the rate of 4 per cent compound interest, which it easily may, and that on this hypothesis in sixty years there will be as many billionaires as there were millionaires twenty-five years ago.

"The accumulations of millionaires, however, are not made by interest, simple or compound. Twenty-four or twenty-five years ago Mr. Gov.p is supposed to have first become a millionaire. The million that made him such at that time has in the succeeding twenty-fire years increased to \$200,000,000-that would be at the

"If he had started twenty-five years ago with his present fortune, and each million of it had increased a he same rate the original million did, he would now be 00,000,000, or about two-thirds of the entire wealth of the country.
"If every million of that \$200,000,000 increases in

the same proportion in the future that the first million has increased to this date, then, of course, in twentyfive years from now the amount of that fortune would be \$40,000,000,000,"

We desire to call the attention of Mr. SCOTT WIKE'S constituents in Illinois, and his disciples in speculative mathematics everywhere, to the utter inadequacy of his arithmetical methods, and, consequently. the meagre and commonplace character of the conclusions he reaches.

By taking as his starting point the com-paratively recent date at which Mr. JAY GOULD had completed the acquisition of his first or original million, and assuming that only at that time did his genius for accumulation begin to menace society, Mr. SCOTT WIRE weakens his own case most foolishly, and deprives his results of an impressiveness fit to startle the country and the world. The selection of the million point is entirely arbitrary and unphilosophia small majority, and Canovas was cal. It is unworthy of Wike. The same

mental and moral qualities as enabled Mr. Gould to increase his \$1,000,000 of a quarter of a century ago to the alleged \$200,000,000 of to-day, were in active operation during the period of the acquisition of the first million, and were even then not less than afterward a menace to society.

Mr. WIKE should have started with JAY GOULD's first thousand, not with his first million. With this equally logical, and, for Mr. Wike, far more advantageous unit of plutocracy, let us apply the Wikian method of computation to the problem of

the Coming Billionaire. Mr. JAY GOULD completed the acquisition of his first thousand, let us say, thirty-five years ago. In thirty-five years, let us say, the thousandaire became worth \$200,000,000 an increase at the rate of not merely twenty thousand per cent., but twenty million per cent. If JAY GOULD had started thirty-five years ago with \$200,000,000 instead of \$1,000. and each thousand of it had increased at the same rate as the original thousand, his estate would now be worth the magnificent sum of \$4,000,000,000,000,000, or about ten thousand times the present entire wealth of the globe at a most liberal estimate of the financial resources of the human race!

Moreover, if the great fortune left by Mr. JAY GOULD continues to grow at the rate of the last thirty-five years, it will have reached the stupendous figures above printed on or about the first of April, 1928, when Mr. Scorr WIKE at the mature age of ninety-four will still be ciphering, as we hope, on the best way to prevent an un-

speakable calamity to free institutions. It is not the paitry billionaire that Scorr should keep his eyes peeled for. It is the coming quadrillionaire, the coming vigintillionaire; that is, if the Hon. Scorr WIKE's processes of arithmetic and logic are worth six cents.

Shall the Future Be Abolished?

The object of the Anti-Option bill is twofold. So much appears from the speeches of its champions in the Senate. On its economic side the bill is a measure providing that dealers in futures shall be taxed for the supposed benefit of the farmers; for the real benefit, as is charged, of the great Northwestern millers, whose friend, senator Washburn, is the chief of the Anti-Optionists in the Senate. On the moral side, the bill is urged as a means of restricting the sin of gambling. The moral and improving remarks of this kind made by Senator Peffer of Kansas are truly afecting and soaked with that high Roman virtue which we look for in a l'opulist chief.

If Senator PEFFER's brains were not as tangled and unkempt as his whiskers, we might take the trouble of asking him to give his notion of gambling, and to define the proper limits of State restriction of gambling. If a farmer, either from opti nism of temperament or a reseate view of the prospects of live stock, or an expectation of vituline scarcity, refuses to sell a calf to a butcher to-day and holds that calf for a rise, is that farmer not gambling in futures? If a farmer mortgages his farm or a planter his cotton crop, is not such a mortgage a speculation in futures? If Cin-CINNATUS GALLUS contracts to furnish MAROUS MERCATOR with three dozen eggs a week at so much a dozen, is not that a dealing in futures and an uncertain banking upon commodities that may never exist, or the existence of which depends upon the digestive powers and aversion to sedentary affairs of Gallus's hens? If Mr. Persen makes a contract with a Washington barber for the annual pruning of that aboriginal forest, is not that a dealing in futures? Is not every bargain, every acceptance or refusal of a price for a certain commodity, a bit of gambling? Somebody will probably lose by that bargain or that refusal to make a bargain. Each party is gambling that the price of that commodity will or will not go up subsequent to the bargain or the refusal to make one. All business contains the element of chance, and whether the subject of any particular transaction be an existing or a non-existing amount of a certain commodity makes no difference. Mr. Per-FER might, in fact, object with just as much reason to the substitution of checks

Knowledge, capital, foresight will always be great, and in the long run the greatest factors in business, but the element of chance cannot be eliminated; nor is that element the main element in transactions in options. Only the ignorant speculator, blindly rushing into the market, trusts all to chance.

If Mr. PEFFEB and his friends want to abolish speculative operations, they must in fairness strive to abolish all speculative operations, a large contract, but one that can be executed by famishing or putting to death most of the inhabitants of the United States. If Mr. PEFFER and his friends want to prohibit dealing in futures, they must abolish in the human constitution the hopeful and the despondent propensity, the eternal bullish and the eternal bearish, as the philosophers of Mr. HENRY VILLARD'S fatherland would say. Furthermore, the Anti-Optionists should try to pass a law providing that every man, not a farmer or a miller millionaire, shall be compelled to sell and buy at the other man's price. Or a simpler and better means of abolishing dealing with futures would be to abolish the future. As the wit said, "What has posterity done for us?" And, whatever may be the case with Democratic Anti-Optionists like Senator George, or Republican Anti-Optionists like Senator WASHBURN, there can be no considerable future for Populists like Mr. PEFFER, so that he and they ought to resolve, and can afford to resolve, that the future ought to be and hereby is abolished. The inanity of their political proceedings seems to show that they already regard such a resolution as a part of the statute book.

Primaries With Union.

Tammany Hall's primaries for the choice of committeemen for 1893 in the thirty dis tricts into which, by the action of a Legis lature Democratic in both branches, New York city has been divided, will take place to-night between the hours of 8 and 9-the first under the new apportionment.

All Democrats are invited, and will b welcome. There is no other test or condition of voting but the expressed willing. ness of the elector to sustain Democratic principles at the next ensuing election, by supporting the regularly nominated candi dates of the Democratic organization of Tammany Hall.

For two reasons the holding of this year's Democratic primaries in New York city are important:

First, because they follow closely upor an election wherein the triumph of all Dem ocratic candidates voted for in New York was absolute. Second, because, for the first time since

1873, there is no other organization, claiming to be Democratic, to hold primaries in New York. The tiger has devoured the last of them. Neither hair, hide, nor tail feathers remain.

It is a reassuring spectacle for the Demo

crats of New York, invincible when united, and at no time more thoroughly and cordially united, in a common patriotic purpose, than they are now.

One point made by Lieut. E. E. HARDIN of the Seventh Infantry in his recent report to Adjutant-General WILLIAMS is perhaps especially worth noting. After praising the promptness of the mobilization of the New York National Guard for service at Buffalo last August, and also the good conduct of the troops, and their freedom from drunkenness or disorder, he adds that "the manner of performing the guard duty shows the result o the training which the men have received in the State Camp of Instruction." And again he reverts more fully to the subject:

"The general result of my observation is that the avetem of instruction adopted in this State is excellen While there were developed certain deficiencies in the method of supplying the troops, these deficiencies, being now known, can and will undoubtedly be remedi The general discipline and manner of performing duty convinces me that the results obtained by the careful training of small bodies of troops in the State camp far outbalance any results in the knowledge of cooking camping, and campaigning generally, which might b obtained by the collection of larger bodies of troops is camp where they would do their own cooking. While I recognize the importance of such training. I know that no National Guard can give the time necessary obtain it and at the same time acquire the strict dis cipline and accurate training obtained in small bodies from competent instructors. I believe what occurred at Buffalo shows that troops trained in drill and guard duty, as these troops are at the State camp, and accus tomed to deedlence, will readily conform to the condi ions of a campaign.

This bears directly upon an interesting question that has been raised. It has some-times been suggested that the very excellence of the Peekskill system under which the men on arriving in camp, find everything prepared for their maintenance, may detract from their ability to take care of themselves when called holds that the additional drill and discipline which are thus made possible are more valua ble than anything sacrificad. No doubt, also the experience gained last summer will caus some shortcomings in the campaigning outfits of the National Guard to be made up. The opinion of Light Harpry is noticeable as that of an officer who made a thorough study of the routine of the Peekskill encampment before watching its results in the work at Buffalo.

WATTERSON THE ORIGINAL TARIFF

A Deserved Tribute to His Political Honesty Persistency, and Courage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN is entirely correct, and no more than just, in ascribing the authorship of the Democratic policy and idea of tariff reform to Henry Wat terson of Kentucky.

Professional reformers are apt to have short memories and to be ungrateful, and the Mugwumps are agreed in ignoring Mr. Watterson in obliterating him from a triumph they would claim exclusively for themselves, and in making his absence from their feast conspicuous Nevertheless, he gave the original cue to the movement, and led it through years of dis

couragement and contumely. Away back in the sixtles, when David A Wells was a Republican officeholder at Washington, and a Protectionist, the father of Tariff Reform was preaching the gospel of free trade in the wilderness. His object, he said, was to divert the country, if possible, from sentimental and sectional politics to the consideration of its business economics. Almost without a colleague, certainly with none whose name has survived to the present time, he headed the Liberal movement in the South which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeler for President. Very much disgruntled by that event, Mr. Watterson held his tariff reform agitation in abeyance: but in 1876 it was his persistence and his influence with Mr. Tilden who was rather conservative than radical in his tariff views, that incorporated in the plat form of the National Convention, over which House taxation shall be only for revenue."

In 1880 he was Chairman of the Platform Committee of the National Democratic Convention, and wrote the platform, which declared in favor of a "tariff for revenue only." After the defeat of Hancock he was pretty generally charged with having brought it about with his tariff reform platform. But he met the attack boldly and continued the fight, and in 1883 the Star-Eyed Goddess won her first victory in the election of Carlisle as Speaker of the lower House of Congress.

In the National Democratic Convention of still leading the forces of tariff reform. In 1888, as Chairman of the Platform Committee of the National Convention of that year, he iterally forced the party, over the wishes of Mr. Claveland, who was represented at St. Louis by Mr. Gorman and the late William L. Scott, to stand upon the message of 1887 and

the Mills bill. We all know what happened at Chicago last

June. In view of these facts, how can any one say that Henry Watterson and his Star-Eyed God-dess of Reform did not beget the policy and rock the cradie of tariff reform claimed by men who were unheard of when he and she were in the field arrayed to meet all comers. whether radical Republicans, led by William D. Kelly, or conservative Democrats, led by Samuel J. Randall? It should not detract from the glory of Mr. Cleveland that he took the word and the idea of revenue reform out of the mouth of a Democrat who was making policies and leading forlorn hopes for years before the President-elect was Sheriff of Eric county or

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.

The Greater United States.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- "I predict that within fifty years, and perhaps within twentyfive years, for you can't tell how quickly such movements go, that the tendency will be toward a commercial union of the whole Ameriward a commercial union of the whole American continent." Said Representative Holman to-day. Mr. Holman added that he did not mean a political union, though, of course, a commercial union would have its political effect, but that he looked to see one tariff in effect from Alaska to Cape Horn. "There is no reason." Said Mr. Holman. "why Canada should not now have a commercial union with us that would be mutually satisfactory, and Mexico also should have such an arrangement."

Murrah ! Balso the Stage. Wemen's hats are, if possible, loftler than ever. Let the movement for elevating the stage go on.

Ballad of the Raised Road Gateman, A gateman on the raised railroad,

its hours were long, and be Beguiled the weary Harlem trips With frequent thoughts of she. She was a gallus, gay shop girl,

Her eyes were, oh, so blue ! You'd understand that gateman's love If e'er she glanced at you. She doted on his uniform. llis buttous all of gold; But when he yelled, "Step lively, please !"

She feared his manuer bold. She feared his manner bold, I say. And sore was she afraid When "Both gates, please?" and "Crowd up

Anon she wed that gateman gay. And left her shoppy shop: She rides no more on that raised road— At home content to stop.

He'd yell at this 'ere maid.

Content at home, the boss is she, Step lively there!" she ories When that bold gateman builds the fire Or to the cradle bles. But oh ! the victims on his train They suffer more and more; For while at home he meeker grows, Abroad he'll louder roar;

"This train for Harlem " "Lively now " "New, get a move on!" "You're too late!"
"Ninth next!" "Pass up the sisie!" MAJOR-GEN. GIBBON ON PENSIONS. Let Honest Veterans Listen to This Gal-

lant and Distinguished Old Soldier TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Independently of the moral side of the question, there seems to be little doubt that the reform of the pension list will ere long be a matter of necessity. With the pension list as it now stands. and the constant increase which seems inevitable, the yearly expenditure in the future is estimated anywhere within two hundred millions of dollars, and, unfortunately, no man can tell, from present appearances, when the

increase is going to stop.

With this immense amount saddled upon the country as a permanent tax, the question as to the means of raising the additional sum necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Government is one which will have to be met in the near future, and with this is involved the question as to whether or not the party which has just been elected can do with the tariff what an overwhelming vote has decided must be done. Hence arises the increased importance of limiting the great draft upon the Treasury to what is just and honest in the way of pensions. There is no material difference of opinion in any part of the country regarding a liberal provision for every soldie njured in the war, or for the heirs of those who gave up their lives in it, but there is a very strong opinion against rewarding those who made no such sacrifices, and a still stronger feeling against fraudulent pensioners, of whom there can be little question a very large number exist.

The first step, therefore, toward a reduction of the pension roll should be, by a rigid inves-tigation, to lop off all fraudulent pensions. One hears all through the country of cases where pensions are paid to persons who had no connection whatever with the war-people who lost arms and logs by sawmills and other accidents. These cases are well known in the communities where they exist, but it is nobody's business to report them, scandalous and notorious as they are, and any one who would move in the matter would be regarded as a mischlef maker, and would probably suffer in his belongings for his temerity. But there is a class cognizant of these frauds and able to expose them. Soldiers as a class are jealous by nature, and strongly dislike to see the same rewards bestowed upon unworthy objects as they themselves have carned by faithful service and sacrifices made in war. There is a great organization in the country, with branches in every State and Territory. This organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. is able to furnish the information required for purging the pension list of all unworthy members, and I believe it would be willing to do it.

It may be safely asserted that there is not a G. A. R. post in the country in which members of the old soldier element are not cognizant of every case of fraudulent pensioners in their neighborhood. They take a just pride in talking of their own well-earned pensions and for what wounds or disabilities they receive them. and sneer at and look down upon those who are drawing those uncarned or fraudulent. I believe that the G. A. R. posts could be appealed to with confidence to give such information as would enable the Government, by investigation, to lop off those unworthy members who should never, under any circumstances, have been on what ought to be a "roll

There is another step which should be taken at once, although it would be somewhat in the nature of shutting the stable door after the escape of the steed, and that is the absolute ruling out of any intermediary between the Government and the pensioner. There is no reason why, if the Government owes any person a sum of money, it should not pay it without making such payment through an attorney or solleitor, nor is there any sound reason why a pensioner with a claim against the Government should not make that claim direct to the Pension Commissioner, with full confidence that he would decide the claim honestly and faithfully, the official records in the War Department being row in such shape that full information in regard to every man's case can be regularly and speedily furnished the Commissioner, who can demand of the applicant any additional evidence necessary for the establishment of claims.

There are reasons of the very strongest kind against offering a premium of \$10 or any other sum to a host of pension attorneys for every case they can possibly rake and scrape up with claims (even the very cloudiest) against the Government, Such a system as now exists is simply an incentive to perjury and fraud. Let the Commissioner act, then, directly with the pension claimants and with the pensioners, and save money classes as well as to the Government by pro-

tecting it against fraud and imposition. The rule of pensions should be to pay as much as the country can afford to those who made sacrifices in the war. Nothing to those who made no such sacrifices, nor to fraud. The present system degrades patriotism to a JOHN GIBBON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

PEART'S NEXT EXPLORATIONS.

He Has Written to St. Johns to Secure a Stenmer for Next Summer.

PHILADELPHIA, Doc. 27.-Lieut, Robert F. eary, the Arctic explorer, said to-day that he had already written to St. Johns, N. F., to en gage a ship for his proposed expedition to the North next summer. Applications to join his party, he continued, are coming in with every mail and he had not yet been able to attend to any of them. When asked about the reported coolness between himself and Prof. Heilprin. he denied emphatically that he had any but the most friendly feeling for the Professor. As to the book he is said to have written, he declared that neither he nor any one else had written such a narrative of his expedition. though he understood that his name was being used to further the sale of a volume published in this city which purported to give an account of his work, but was entirely unauthorized.

Thus far his lectures have been delivered entirely before those scientific bodies which gave him encouragement toward his last exgave him encouragement toward his last exnedition. The series of lectures by which he
hopes to raise the funds for his coming expedition will commence early in January. He
has received invitations to address the principal geographical societies abroad, and hopes
to be able to accept some of these invitations in
May, after completing his lectures. The
lioyal and the Scottish Geographical Societies
have especially manifested much interest both
in his recent and his coming expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The training ship Constellation has arrived at Hayre, where she will receive exhibits for the World's Columblan Exhibition. The United States steamship Monongabela has arrived at Lisbon.

Rear Admiral Gherardi's fleet, consisting of the Baltimore, Charleston, San Francisco, and Yerktown, sailed from Valparaiso yesterday for Montevideo, en route for New York. The cruiser New York will be docked at the

The cruisor New York will be docked at the League Island Navy Yard to-morrow to receive her propellers.

The Atlanta salled from Norfolk yesterday for Hayd and San Domingo. Her mission is a diplomatic one, and she carries Mr. Durham, Minister Resident at Hayd, as a passenger, He is expected to straighten out a few tangled incidents that have been the subject of correspondence with the State Bepartment, The case of the alleged cruel treatment of Dr. Meyes, an American clitzen, by the Haytian authorities, is one of them. The Atlanta will continue her cruise to Laguayra, Venezuela.

Let the Yellowstone Park Alone!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am delighted wit your leader in to-day's issue. "Preserve the Yellow-stone Park," and as a reader of your valued paper ! have before noted your several protests against the un ceasing attempts to secure the right to run a raticoad through this magnificent Wonderland Surely your wisdom must be born of personal knowledge of this matchiess national pleasure ground. As you well put it. "The course for Congress to take is very plain, When asked to choose between two evils, it should Certainly, everyone whose good fortune it has been

to gaze upon the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone, and upon the wonderful natural curiosities of this park will join with me in raying, "Let the Yellowstone Park Alena" J. F. BARTER, 308 West street. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

ALBERT GALLUP'S FUNERAL

The Body Taken to Providence After Ser

vices at Orace Church Funeral services over the body of the late Park Commissioner Albert Gallup were held in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They were attended by the heads of the city departments, Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, many of the officer of the National Guard, and representatives of the half dozen clubs of which Mr. Gallup was

Mr. Gallup, as Captain of the First Brigade Signal Corps, had been conspicuous in the National Guard, and his funeral was conducted with military honors. The Twenty-second Regiment's crack Company E. Capt. N. B. Thurston, was detailed to act as an escort, and it formed in front of Mr. Gallup's residence at 45 West Twentieth street, with the

Twenty-second Regiment band. The funeral procession was preceded by Sergeant Murat and twelve policemen of the Broadway squad. Then came the band and Capt. Thurston's company, followed by the members of the Signal Corps under command of Lieut. Ives. Capt. Gallup's plumed helmet rested on the plain black casket, and behind the hearse a bugler of the Signal Corps led his horse, the saddle empty, boots reversed, and the trappings draped with black.

The pall bearers were Mayor Hugh J. Grant. President Paul Dana of the Park Board, ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, A. Mur ray Young, J. May Duane, Lewis Edwards,

Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, A. Murray Young, J. May Duane, Lewis Edwards, Randolph Hurry, who was Mr. Gallup's law partner; William Turnbull, Jr., Dr. Valentine Mott, and Mr. L. Hoppin. Gen. Fitzgerald and his staff in uniform met at the house and formed a part of the funeral procession. Mr. Gallup's immediate relatives drove to the church in carriages. The Juneral procession moved down Twentileth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Fift-enth street, to Broadway, and down to the church. The coffin awas carried down the wide aisle and placed on a catafalque. There were on the coffin a weath of immorteles, a bunch of resurrection lilies, and many roses. The church was filled. Forty Park policemen, with Capt. Collins at their head, sat on the north side of the church. The Calumet Club was represented by its Board of Governors and about forty members. Many members of the Union and other cluss were also prosent. Some of Mr. Gallup's political and club friends who attended the services were: Richard Croker, Mayor-richt Gifrey, Augustin T. Dockart, Major Franklin Bartlett, Clarence Levy, Henry Mc. Cann. Judge diegerich, Police Commissioner Sheehan, Charity Commissioner Porter, Police Justice Ryan, Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and McIntyre, Park Commissioner Straus and Tappon, Gilbert M. Spoir, Comptroller Myars, Dock Commissioner Leicester Holme, Col. Daniel Appleton, Edward Kearney, Senator Charles F. McClelland, J. Sergeant Cram, Herman Oeirlehs, District Attorney, De Lancey Nicoll, Judge Van Wyck, Edward Bell, William Sauer, and Judge John H. McCarthy.

The services in the church were simple. Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington conducted them. No funeral sormon was preached. During the ceremonies the choir chanted "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day," and sang the hymn. Thy will be done."

done."

Capt. Thurston's company was drawn up in line on Broadway facing the church, and after the services the body was taken to the Grand Central Depot. It was accombanied to Providence, where it was interred, by Mr. Gallup's parents, his brother and sister, and a few other bank relatives. near relatives.

THE NEW THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE. A Henring Before Commissioner Gurey on the Various Plans Proposed.

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy granted a second hearing at his office yesterday on the proposed plans for the new bridge over tho Harlem River at Third avenue and the approaches thereto. Under the order of the War Department the bridge must be twentyfour feet in the clear above the highest spring tides. This requirement necessitates other than direct approaches to the bridge, and Commissioner Gilroy had several plans pared, which were inspected at yesterday's hearing.

The first plan, prepared by Consulting Engineer Thomas C. Clarke, provides that the bridge shall occupy the same position as the present bridge, and shail be 86 feet wide, with a promenade for foot passengers in the centre. with stairways and landings on either end leading directly into Third avenue. On either side of the promenade will be the street car

leading directly into Third avenue. On either side of the promenade will be the street car tracks, and outside of the car tracks will be wagonways. Two approaches are provided for the north end of the bridge, one 30 feet wide, north on Third avenue, and the other branching off into the Southern Boulevaru.

The plan prepared by Engineer Louis A. Risse of the Department of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards makes provision for a double roadway for cars and wagons up Third avenue from the north end, which theroughtare he proposes to widen by acquiring property on the east side of the avenue north to 138th street.

The third plan is to make a double approach for wagons and cars to the north end of the bridge, with a ramp ending at Lincoln avenue and 134th street. The last two plans provide for the street car tracks in the centre of the bridge, the wagon roads on either side, and the promenades outside them.

The plans for the island end of the bridge provide for ramps or covered approaches to the rive. This arrangement would in no way interier with the present elevated railway structure. One of the plans contemplates a covered approach west through the middle of the block between 130th and 131st streets to Lexington avenue, the eastern approach ending in 120th street, between Third and Seconday were President Edward A. Maher of the Union Railway Company, representatives of the Third avenue surface road, ex-County Clerk Henry A. Gumbieton, Jordan L. Mott, and Louis A. Risse.

There was no serious objection offered to any of the plans, and commissioner Gilroy announced that he would have careful detail plans and estimates prepared showing the cost of the stimate and the synesse of acquiring the necessary property for the approaches, and would have the matter ready for presentation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment early next month. That Board, which is enpowered by law to determine on the plan and the cost of construction, will grant a further hearing when the matter is consider grant a further hearing when the matter is considered by it.

TRUST FUNDS HELD BY THE COURTS. The State Comptroller is Now the Custodian Under the Law of 1802.

Albany, Dec. 27.-The Legislature of 1802 passed a law, known as chapter 651, which amends several sections of the Code of Civil | pack of hounds trained to the sport, which affords them Procedure, the general purpose of which is to extend the auditing power of the State Comptroller so that it may cover and take in the accounts relating to the court or trust funds counts relating to the court or trust funds which from time to time have come into the custody of the various courts of record of the State. These accounts have been in a chaotic —The Southern negro still shows many free Bark Con-

FIRE HORSES HUNGRY.

No Chance for a Square Meal, Apparently, Before Sunday, The drivers in all the fire stations in the city

were gloomy yesterday over the order from the Chief of the department reducing the rations of the horses until Jan. I, owing to lack of money. The firemen have a loving care for their horses, and would as soon go on

ticularly if they are kept busy running to fires.

A hard cough discresses the patient and racks both longs and throat. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorall's the remedy wanted to cure your cough and relieve both the pulmonary and bronchial organs—4ds.

TO VOTE ON THE BRIGGS CASE

PRESBYTERY MEETS TO-DAY TO MAKE UP ITS VERDICT.

roposed Restriction of Explanatory Speeches to Masten the Voting-Convic-tion by a Small Majority Is Probable.

Within the next two days the verations question whether Prof. Briggs is a heretic or not, which has been agitating the whole Presbyterian Church for nearly two years, will be settled as far as the New York Presbytery is concerned. For nearly three weeks the 130 odd members of the Presbytery have been listening patiently to the evidence and argunents of the prosecution and defence, and today the court will reconvene at 2 o'clock to vote on the charges brought against the theological professor by the committee of prosecution. There are many preliminaries that must be arranged before the actual vote is taken, and these will occupy two and possibly three sessions. When the Prestytery has decided just who are to constitute the court and who are entitled to vote, tickets of admission will be given to the members of the Preshy. tery entitled to vote, and all others, even Prof. Briggs and the committee of prosecution, will be rigidly excluded from the lecture room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, where the

voting is to be done. According to the book of discipline of the Church every member of the court has a right to explain his vote before casting it for or against the accused, and unless some restriction is placed on the speeches with which many members have primed themselves the voting will be prolonged over an indefinite period. Then, too, there are six charges upon which Prof. Briggs has been tried. One of these charges was split into two by the vote of the Presbytery, and another was split into should be taken on each of these sub-charges. so that every member of the court must vote nine times on as many different charges. If the roll of the court is called for each one

of these charges, and each man is allowed to make a speech as his name is called, the voting of the court may be carried into the middle of January. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church has

of the court may be carried into the middle of January. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church has a plan which will be put before the Prosbytery to-day, which has for its purpose the obviating of this delay. According to his proposed resolution the roll of the Presbytery will be called but onto, and cach member will vote No or Yeson all the charges at once. Each member is to have but ten minutes to explain his vote under Dr. Thompson's resolution.

There has been a groat deal of speculation in the past two weeks as to what the verdiet of Prof. Briggs's jurors will be. Many of the jurors have had their minds made up from the first. Union Theological Sominary, through its faculty and directors, has a large representation in the Presbytery, and these votes will be cast to a man for Prof. Briggs's flews ever since his inaugural address was delivered, and they have not been shaken in the least by the long argument of Prof. Briggs. The Now has made a close examination of the roll of the court, and from the votes taken in the past and the views expressed by many, it is possible te estimate very closely what the final vote upon the question of conviction or acquittal will be. The Presbytery is divided between partisans and opponents of Dr. Briggs so evenly that an almost perfect balance is maintained between the two sides. There are now 135 ministers and elders on the roll of the court, and from the votes taken in the past and the views expressed by many, it is possible te estimate very closely what the final vote upon the question of conviction or acquittal will be. The Presbytery is divided between partisans and opponents of Dr. Briggs so evenly that an almost perfect balance is maintained between the two sides. There are now 135 ministers and elders on the roll of the court and one or two others who have been absentieveral days in succession. Unless consent is unanimously given they cannot vote under the result of the book. The balance is so even that these few more names would be co

meantime he could not properly carry on his duties as Professor of Hiblical Theology in Union Seminary.

Prof. Henry P. Smith of Lane Seminary, who has just been fried before the Cincinnati Prespetery, was convicted by the close vote of 32 to 28. The margin in 1rof. Briggs's case will be fully as close, and his friends say that with the vote as close as this the victory of the prosecution would be but a nominal one.

SUNBEAMS.

-Panthers are reported as very numerous in some well-soitled parts of Oregon. In Coorcounty last week a farmer killed two in one night, and another had a visit from three of these beasts at his place on the following night. Deer are plenty in the vicinity, too, and the hunters say that every door track is nearly covered

with panther tracks.

—A big salmon trust is forming in Oregon to control the entire output of the Columbia River canneries. All the packers have reached an agreement, and the final steps of organization may be taken this week. The combination resembles the Alaska salmon packing trust formed last year. On the Columbia lilver som limited to 465,000 cases, and possibly prices will be advanced.

- Aibert Sharrard, a sixteen vent old disciple of Jesus James, is reported to be "terrorizing" the ranchmen near Dungeness, Washington. He began by breaking into a settler's calon and stenling two rifles and ering them with his rifle, forced them to lay down their arms, turn round and walk home with their hands held above their heads, white he added their weapons to his arsenal. Two weaks ago he held up two men and robbed them of their watches and money. He has subbed several cabins lately, and it is reported that of the petty thieves who have joined him he has organized an outlaw band.

- Chasing coyotes, which do great have in the sheep

ranches, is the latest, and is said to be the greatest winter sport in Moniana. It is much like for hunting in its use of swift greybounds and fast, hardy horses but fox hunting is said to be very tame compared with coyote chasing. The coyote has more size, speed, and grit than the fox. He is now too well educated to be taken by traps or poisoned meat, or to stay in the victo-ity of a gun. An able bodied wolf will fight like a wildcat, and a single dog usually gets the worst of an engreat fun during the winter, and as molves are now very picutiful coyote changes in full sector. Occa-sionally a pack of wolves is started in the foot hills and then the fun is not all on one sele. The hinters is

condition for years, with the responsibility for it resting about equally between the courts and the County Treasurers. By the new law the Compreller is required to supervise the daministration of all funds paid into any court of record, and shall prescribe rules for the care and disposition thereof. To ascertain just what he had to deal with under the law, Comptroller Campbell, some four or flavour treasurers, calling for a report of all the court funds then in their possession as custodians under the old law. The grand to all these funds, as made up from the returns of every County Treasurer in the State, except Greene's, is \$2.646,323.53. Of this told records and the guarantees of the bark consults may record the mention of the amention of the amention of the amention in the circumstate of the particularly in heaving the ment of this can rate they will always the mention of the mention of the mention of the part Consider and disposition of the Dark Conside messare. The laborers pay to the "medicine men" a need a few dollars in advance to make free freatment in case of sichness during the session and protec-

tom from all manner of supposed manyn influences. At the Dead Letter Office at Washington the waife and strays of Christmas presents, cards, and other tokens of various sorts of this season compose the majurity of the articles received and which are sold at periodical arction. There was a sale of unclaimed and missent articles at the office last week at which more than half of the structes soil were originally Christma presents. In the enormous increase in volume of par-cel traffic at this time a surprisingly large percentage of heliday gift bundles so as ray because of heing into short rations themselves as see the horses want. If the shortage in the supply of outsided her made up on other provender they would not have cared, but the horses are stinted in the supply of hay as well.

"It means that the berses will not be in as good condition as if they were properly feel, said the driver at the station at Fire Head-quarters yesterday." lou could not expect a man to have the same vim and go if he were kept in a partially storved condition. If pto the time the horses will be on full rations again they will be horses will be time, particularly if they are kept busy running to fires." cates with the addressed of administration that for article eventually gets to its destination, they few of the uncannot articles disposed of by sale have great value, but are mostly triting renembrances, bits great value, but are mostly triting renembrances, but are or three weeks past the Doad Letter office has been re-ceiving missives addressed to Santa Cia sait the rate seventy five a day. It may grieve some trustful young sters to know that all these are burned up as fast as they arrive.

Try the Buffalo Special, via New York Central-best evening train for Buffale and Stagara Palls.—Adm.